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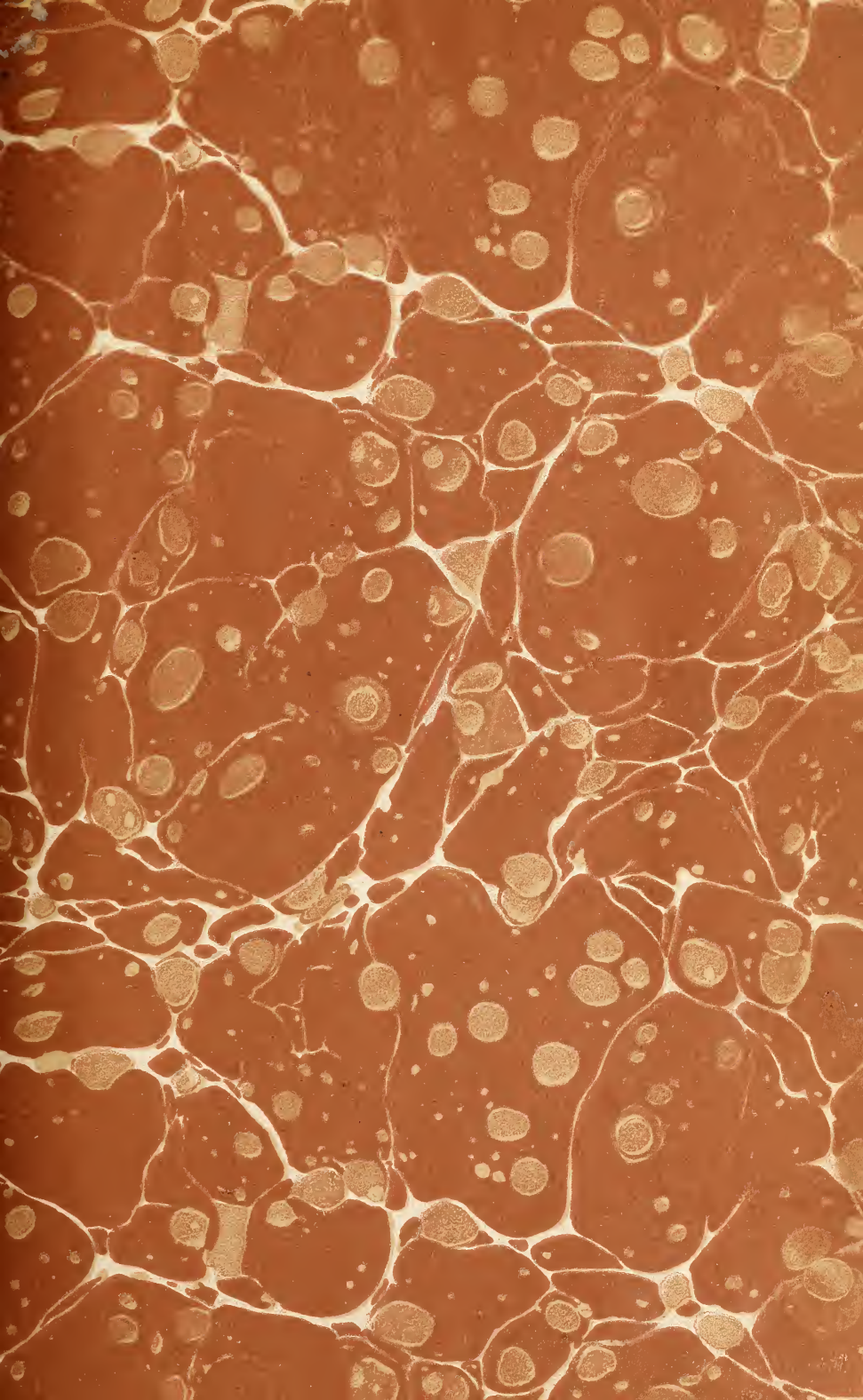
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1910.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry and to proprietors of establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted. It is not intended for general distribution to the public. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the Bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN MEAT-INSPECTION DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since those indicated in Service Announcements of December 15, 1909.

Inspection Inaugurated.

3JJ. Swift & Co., 309 West Broad street, Savannah, Ga.; James Gibson, inspector in charge.

6BB. Northwestern Glue Company, Forty-fourth Place and Packers avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. S. E. Bennett, inspector in charge.

498. Newark Packing Company (subsidiary to S. A. Pumphrey & Co.), 10 Crawford street, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. F. Martins, inspector in charge.

764. E. G. Black, 75 Thames street, Groton, Conn.; Dr. L. K. Green, inspector in charge.

765. John Groce & Son, Circleville, Ohio; Dr. L. P. Beechy, inspector in charge.

766. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of America, 19 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. F. Ryder, inspector in charge.

767. Dining Car Sausage Company, 77-78 Arcade street, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. D. C. Burnett, inspector in charge.

Inspection Discontinued.

3N. Swift & Co., 8-12 Erie street, Toledo, Ohio.

98. Hall & Stewart, 96-98 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

*219. The Blue Valley Packing Company, Independence road and Blue River, Kansas City, Mo.

414. The John G. Wilson Smithfield Ham Company, Smithfield, Va.

*599. L. O. Demeritt, Silvers Mills, Me.

* Conducts slaughtering.

Changes in Firm Names.

*11. Brighton Packing Company, Brighton Abattoir, Brighton, Mass., instead of Batchelder & Snyder Co.

538. Hutwelker & Briggs Co., 14-16 Hall street, Brooklyn, N. Y., instead of Hutwelker Provision Co., 188-190 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

631. Albert Herr & Son, Annville, Pa., instead of Herr & Sherman.

Changes in Firm Addresses.

140. Convey & Sons, 11-13 Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal., instead of 8 Clay street.

442. Star Beef and Provision Company, 172 East One hundred and thirteenth street, New York, N. Y., instead of 2060 Third avenue.

New Stations.

Circleville, Ohio.

Groton, Conn.

Changes in Inspectors in Charge.

Austin, Tex., T. N. Veach instead of F. J. Rathman.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. F. L. Stevens instead of J. F. Hughes.

Change of Address of Inspector in Charge.

Dr. R. E. Hohi, P. O. Box 411 (Office at Est. 109A), Wallace, Idaho, instead of care F. A. Stevens, Osburn, Idaho.

Names removed from Address List.

Dr. G. R. Caldwell.

Dr. J. F. Deadman.

Dr. F. M. Perry.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.

Parasitic Livers in Food-Producing Animals.

The attention of the Bureau has recently been called to the fact that parasitic livers of the various food-producing animals have been allowed to pass for food.

Owing to the proximity of the liver to the intestines it appears to be a favorite organ for parasitic infestations, and without doubt a great many of the lesions in the liver are brought on by such invasions. The parasites infesting the liver are most commonly the fluke *echinococcus* and some of the cystic forms of tapeworms. Besides these very common parasites, some of the intestinal parasites migrate into the liver through the biliary ducts, while others reach that organ either through the blood circulation or by burrowing through the serous membrane.

The presence of either adult or larval forms of parasites in the liver results in pathological changes in the structure of that organ, due to the irritation and consequent inflammation. The invariable result is either a proliferation or a breaking down of the liver tissue, which in the latter case undergoes degeneration. The extent of the lesions depends on the character of the parasites and on their number. When the parasites are present in great numbers they may cause an interference in the function of the organ, as a result of which the pathological changes may involve the entire structure. In such cases usually an interstitial hepatitis develops, due to the increased amount of connective tissue. On the other hand, in slight infestations the lesions which the parasites produce remain localized, involving only the immediate vicinity of the liver structure in which the parasite lodges. In these cases the lesions are usually manifested in the form of irregular grayish or yellowish

areas or degenerated foci. With the death of the parasite the character of these lesions changes, the parasites as well as the surrounding tissue undergoing a degeneration in the form of caseation or calcification, while the regeneration of the liver tissue is manifested in the formation of a dense fibrous or connective tissue capsule.

The parasitic condition of the liver may be established either from the presence of the parasites themselves or the tracks resulting from their migrations or from the character of the lesions if the parasites have undergone degeneration. Caseous or calcareo-fibrous nodules existing as sharply circumscribed formations in the liver usually indicate a parasitic origin. Their differentiation from tuberculous lesions in the liver can be usually made from the absence of any alterations in the hepatic lymph glands.

The following parasites are those most commonly found in the livers of the various food animals:

Fasciola hepatica (cattle and sheep); *Fasciola magna* (cattle and sheep); *Dicrocoelium lanceatum* (cattle and sheep); *Thysanosoma actinioides* (sheep); *Stephanurus dentatus* (swine); larval stages of *Esophagostomum columbianum* (sheep); larval stages of *Esophagostomum radiatum* (cattle); larval stages of *Esophagostomum dentatum* (swine); larval stages of the Pentastome worm, *Linguatula rhinaria* (cattle and sheep); Echinococcus cysts (cattle, sheep, and swine); the cystic stage of *Tenia hydatigena*, commonly known as *Cysticercus tenuicollis* (cattle, sheep, and swine). It is also possible that the cystic stage of *Tenia solium*, commonly known as *Cysticercus cellulosae*, may occur in the liver of swine, and the cystic stage of *Tenia saginata*, commonly known as *Cysticercus bovis*, in the liver of cattle.

A more careful effort should be made to detect these parasitic livers, and all such affected organs should be condemned as unfit for edible purposes.

Samples Collected for Chemical Inspection.

In making out reports on I. D. Form 125A (Report of samples collected for chemical inspection) and I. D. Form 125 (Laboratory inspector's report of analyses) it is desired that they be made out separately for each establishment from which samples are collected, instead of including two or more establishments on one report, as has been the practice in the past.

Method of Sealing Tanks.

Owing to the various types of construction of tanks at the establishments where inspection is maintained it is impossible to adopt a uniform method of sealing tanks. Inspectors will therefore make a personal examination to determine the best method of sealing same, and only those which have been found effective should be used.

REPORT OF CHIEF FOR 1909.

The Report of the Chief of the Bureau showing the work of the Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, has been printed in pamphlet form in a small edition. Copies have been sent to inspectors in charge and additional copies will be sent to a limited extent on request, but the edition is not large enough for very general distribution.

SHIPMENT OF SOUTHERN CATTLE.

Attention is called to the fact that during the winter months southern cattle should be handled en route and at destination in the same manner and with the same care as during the remainder of the year, as provided by Regulation 14 in Amendment 4 to B. A. I. Order 143.

RENDITION OF EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Inspectors in charge and others are directed to render "monthly expense reports" promptly. All employees of the Bureau rendering monthly and quarterly reimbursement accounts are also requested to present same at the earliest date possible after the close of the period covered by the account. Employees authorized to incur expenses for which Form A vouchers are used in settlement should instruct the claimants to render their vouchers promptly.

CHANGE IN DESIGNATION.

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture the name of the Animal Husbandry Office has been changed to the Animal Husbandry Division, and the title of Animal Husbandman to Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division.

USE OF TELEGRAPH.

The attention of all Bureau employees who in performance of their official duties are authorized to use the commercial telegraph service is directed to the following extracts from fiscal regulation No. 45:

The telegraph should be used sparingly.

And only when the delay in using the mail would be injurious to the public interests.

Omit all unnecessary words.

In a message from one official or employee to another titles should not be used.

In a great many cases names in both address and signature may be limited to single words.

Numbers should be expressed in words.

Ordinal numbers must not be abbreviated.

Inattention to the foregoing simple rules is widespread, and general failure to adhere to them substantially increases the telegraph bill of the Department.

For directions as to registration of telegraphic addresses, see Service Announcements for December, 1909, page 96.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

[File U-6.]

The following addition has been made to the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the Bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses for exportation to Canada:

Dr. John Scott, Peoria, Ill.

SUBSTANCE PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING OF SHEEP.

[File No. 149.]

The use of the following-named substance is permitted by the Department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Kerosol S. & H.*" a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Searle & Hereth Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

Inspectors will not permit the use in official dipping of packages of this dip which are not labeled in accordance with the above specifications, nor will they permit the use in official dipping of any proprietary dip which does not bear the guaranty required of manufacturers by the regulations, B. A. I. Order 143 and amendments thereto, or which in any manner violates the provisions of said regulations or amendments.

PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

[Publications intended for employees are sent in bulk to inspectors in charge at the different stations, and no mailing list of individual employees is kept. Owing to the limited editions and the large number of Bureau employees, as a rule only sufficient copies are sent to supply the more important employees. Requests from any employee for publications, however, will be complied with as far as practicable. Regulations will be supplied to inspectors in charge as freely as may be required for official use.]

Report of the Chief of the Bureau for 1909. Pp. 69.

Amendment 9 to Order 142. Regulations for the Inspection and Quarantine of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and other Ruminants, and Swine Imported into the United States.

Designates Rio Grande City and Edinburgh, Tex., as ports of entry for animals which are subject to inspection and quarantine.

Order 166. To Prevent the Spread of Splenetic Fever in Cattle.

Defines the quarantined area in the Southern States for the prevention of southern or splenetic fever in cattle.

 ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Chief: A. D. MELVIN.

Assistant Chief: A. M. FARRINGTON.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Biochemic Division: M. DORSET, chief.

Dairy Division: B. H. RAWL, chief.

Inspection Division: RICE P. STEDDOM, chief; MORRIS WOODEN, R. A. RAMSAY, and ALBERT E. BEHNKE, associate chiefs.

Pathological Division: JOHN R. MOHLER, chief.

Quarantine Division: RICHARD W. HICKMAN, chief.

Zoological Division: B. H. RANSOM, chief.

Experiment Station: E. C. SCHROEDER, superintendent.

Animal Husbandry Division: GEORGE M. ROMMEL, chief.

Editor: JAMES M. PICKENS.

Office of Accounts: JAMES L. CHASE, in charge.

Appointment Section: IRVING W. PEW, in charge.

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